

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT: ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
SECRETARY OF NAVY,
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: February 16, 1953

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Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
Harbo	_____
Belmont	_____
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On February 12, 1953, the Bureau's Liaison Representative to the Navy, Walter F. Woods, met with Secretary Anderson to extend to him the cooperation of the Bureau and to outline for him the Bureau's liaison program. He stated he had heard of the liaison arrangement with Navy, but advised that he appreciated very much being informed in detail. Mr. Anderson stated he fully realized the necessity for close cooperation between the two agencies and was particularly pleased that the liaison between the Bureau and the Navy is being conducted on a daily basis. *BW 1-1*

See index

Mr. Anderson advised that during the week he had held conferences with Admiral Carl Espe, William Abbott and B. L. Willard, Office of Naval Intelligence, and had been advised by them of the excellent cooperation afforded ONI by the Bureau. Mr. Anderson was informed that the Bureau appreciated the comments of these men but that liaison was a "two-way street" and that the Navy had been of valuable assistance to the Bureau on numerous occasions. He was also informed of the excellent relations that existed under Admiral Felix Johnson, Retired, as well as relations with Admiral Espe at this time.

Mr. Anderson was advised of the IIC and its duties. He stated that Admiral Espe had told him of this committee and that its success is largely due to your ability as Chairman.

The Secretary advised that his position was an entirely new field and that he was most anxious to do a good job. He stated he was calling conferences of key personnel in order to acquaint himself with the task that lies before him.

Before terminating the interview, Mr. Anderson was again advised of the Bureau's desire to be of assistance to him. He stated that he would appreciate being called on

WFW:hke

SE-28

RECORDED - 115

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24

102 FEB 27 1953

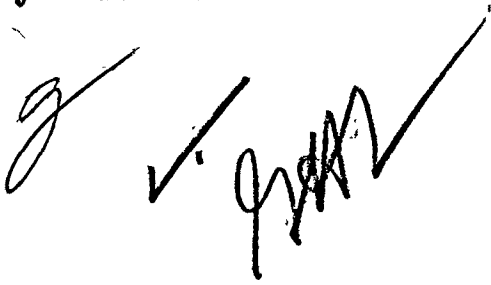
Memorandum for The Director, 2/16/53

periodically and assured Woods that should anything come to his attention which would be of interest to the Bureau, he would "pass it on."

Mr. Anderson stated that he has always had a great deal of respect for you and the Bureau and was very happy to know of the relationship between the FBI and the Navy.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

A handwritten signature, possibly 'J. Edgar Hoover', is written in ink. To its right is a large, bold checkmark.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN *PR 17-55*

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

SUBJECT: ROBERT BERNERD ANDERSON *Robert B. Anderson*

DATE: August 9, 1955

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
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 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
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Pursuant to the Director's request of August 4, 1955, Bufiles were reviewed concerning Robert Bernerd Anderson, recently resigned Deputy Secretary of Defense, who is being considered for a Commission on Government Security.

Summary

See summary
 Robert Bernerd Anderson was born June 4, 1910, at Burleson, Texas; received LL.B. degree at University of Texas Law School in 1932, graduating with highest honors; has held numerous State positions in Texas, including Assistant Attorney General, 1933; State Tax Commissioner, 1935-36; Chairman of Texas Racing Commission, 1935-36; First Chairman and Executive Director of Texas Unemployment Compensation Commission, 1936-37; Chairman of Texas Board of Education, 1949-53. In January, 1953, he was designated Secretary of the Navy and on May 1, 1954, he became Deputy Secretary of Defense from which post his resignation became effective August 5, 1955. No information is available as to Anderson's present plans; however, it has been reported that his former associates want him to return to Texas where he was General Manager of the Waggoner Estate, a vast ranching and oil empire with headquarters at Vernon, Texas. Anderson is also president, part owner, director and officer of several corporations in Texas and Oklahoma. (62-99017; 77-55362-16)

The Bureau conducted a Special Inquiry investigation of Anderson in early 1953 which developed no derogatory information concerning him. The investigation revealed he was regarded as capable and energetic worker, of unusual ability. It also revealed that his brother was arrested in Fort Worth, Texas, for "investigation" in 1936 and for robbery with firearms in 1938. He was released from arrest in 1936 and charges were dismissed in 1938. He reportedly has been a good citizen for the past 15 years.

Since his appointment as Secretary of Navy, Anderson has been extremely cooperative and friendly with the Bureau and has made complimentary remarks on the Director's ability and the efficiency of the FBI. SA John W. Fain, Resident Agent at Fort Worth, Texas, who attended Junior College in Weatherford, Texas, with Anderson, submitted a memorandum on his association with Anderson in March, 1953. SA Fain spoke very highly of Anderson and described him as brilliant, practical, considerate, loyal and of fine moral character. (77-55362-16)

EJT:sam (6)

1 - Mr. Boardman

1 - Mr. Nichols

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Tamm

1 - Lia. Sect. Tick. 1 - yellow (77-55362)

EX-125

RECORDED - 49
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SE 1340

2 AUG 19 1955

CRIM. REC.

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Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

ACTION:

For information.

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Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

RECEIVED
 FBI
 DIVISION 2
 JUNE 28 1955
 ROACH
 31

Robert B. Anderson

ADD 1 ANDERSON
 "A SUCCESSOR TO MR. ANDERSON WILL BE NOMINATED SHORTLY," WILSON SAID.
 ANDERSON, ACCORDING TO A STATEMENT BY WILSON, WAS "NOT PREPARED TO SAY WHAT HE WOULD DO UPON LEAVING GOVERNMENT."
 NO REASON WAS GIVEN FOR ANDERSON'S DEPARTURE FROM GOVERNMENT. THE 45-YEAR-OLD TEXAS DEMOCRAT WHO SUPPORTED PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IN THE 1952 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, SERVED AS NAVY SECRETARY FROM FEBRUARY, 1953 UNTIL BECOMING WILSON'S DEPUTY IN MAY, 1954.
 WILSON SIMPLY ANNOUNCED HE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY ANDERSON THAT THE TEXAN INTENDED "TO SUBMIT HIS RESIGNATION . . . IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS."
 ONLY YESTERDAY, WILSON REFUSED TO CONFIRM OR DENY REPORTS THAT ANDERSON WOULD QUIT.

6/23--GE410P

FBI
 DIVISION 2

JUN 28 1955

162-99017-A

NOT RECORDED
 76 JUN 28 1955

53 JUN 28 1955

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

file
 5-572

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

ADD 2 ANDERSON
ANDERSON REFUSED TO SEE REPORTERS AFTER TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.
THERE HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT HE ONCE HAD SOME REASON TO
EXPECT HE WOULD SUCCEED WILSON, BUT THAT THIS WAS NO LONGER
CONSIDERED LIKELY. THERE ALSO WERE REPORTS THAT FORMER ASSOCIATES WANT
HIM TO RETURN TO TEXAS WHERE HE WAS GENERAL MANAGER OF THE WAGGONER
ESTATE, A VAST RANCHING AND OIL EMPIRE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT VERNON.
6/23--GE417P

Anderson Succeeds Kyes As Chief Aid to Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson, forty-three, was nominated by President Eisenhower today to succeed Roger M. Kyes as Deputy Defense Secretary.

The White House sent Mr. Anderson's nomination to the Senate. The Texan would succeed Mr. Kyes in the nation's No. 2 defense post when Mr. Kyes' resignation, announced Saturday, becomes effective May 1.

Urged by Wilson

Secretary Anderson's nomination to the vital post came as no surprise. It was known here that he had been recommended for advancement by Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson.

Normally, Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens would be considered, the senior member among the Defense Department's so-called sub-Cabinet members, but he has been involved recently in a bitter row with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R., Wis.

Secretary Wilson chose Mr. Anderson for the post because of his intimate knowledge of production problems and because he has remained aloof from any capital squabbles.

Kyes' Resignation

Mr. Kyes resigned in the midst of the McCarthy-Stevens controversy, but both he and the White House said his resignation had nothing to do with the dispute. The White House said Mr. Kyes had planned originally to stay in the Administration only one year. It said Secretary Wilson persuaded him to stay until May.

The White House did not immediately name a successor to Mr. Anderson as Navy Secretary. "The Hartford (Conn.) Times" said Republican Gov. John Davis Lodge of Connecticut is being considered for the post.

Mr. Wilson was asked about

the Lodge report at a news conference later. He hesitated, smiled and said, "I'd rather not talk about it." He said Mr. Anderson's successor will be determined "by the end of this week." Mr. Anderson and Mr. Kyes attended the news conference.

Promises Study

Secretary Anderson said he will give his "best effort and study" to winning a knowledge of the Army and Air Force that will match what he has learned about the Navy in a "rich and rewarding year."

Mr. Wilson said he wished Mr. Kyes could have stayed "indefinitely" and that he had "accomplished more in one year than most able men can in two."

At forty-three, Mr. Anderson is the youngest member of Secretary Wilson's top defense team. A "Democrat for Eisenhower" in the 1952 campaign, he has had a career as a lawyer, educator, oil operator, rancher and prominent layman of the Methodist Church.

He came to Washington in February, 1953, with virtually no naval knowledge, but quickly won the support of the Navy's admirals and top officers. They said he has mastered Navy's problems with unusual success.

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Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
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Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

G. I. R. -7

Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
N.Y. Mirror _____

162-99017 - A
NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 17 1954

50 MAR 22 1954

F488

Date: MAR 10 1954



Associated Press wirephoto

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson (right) congratulating Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson (left), nominated yesterday by President Eisenhower as Deputy Secretary of Defense to succeed Roger M. Kyes, who is looking on.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 29, 1957

FROM : R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: ROBERT BERNERD ANDERSON - summary

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There is set forth below for your information a summary from Bureau files concerning Anderson, who has been frequently named in the press as the successor to George Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury.

Anderson was born June 4, 1910, at Burleson, Texas; received an LL.B. degree at University of Texas Law School in 1932, graduating with highest honors; has held numerous State positions in Texas, including Assistant Attorney General, 1933; State Tax Commissioner, 1935-36; Chairman of Texas Racing Commission, 1935-36; First Chairman and Executive Director of Texas Board of Education, 1949-53. In January, 1953, he was designated Secretary of the Navy and on May 1, 1954, he became Deputy Secretary of Defense, from which post his resignation became effective August 5, 1955. Prior to entering Government, Anderson was general manager of the W. T. Waggoner oil, cattle, and farming enterprises in north central Texas. When he left Government in August, 1955, Anderson took over as president of the Ventures, Inc., a Canadian mining concern with world wide interests. Anderson's headquarters were located in New York City.

The Bureau conducted a Special Inquiry investigation of Anderson in early 1953 which developed no derogatory information concerning him. The investigation revealed he was regarded as a capable and energetic worker, of unusual ability. It also revealed that his brother was arrested in Fort Worth, Texas, for "investigation" in 1936 and for robbery with firearms in 1938. He was released from arrest in 1936 and charges were dismissed in 1938. He reportedly has been a good citizen for the past 15 years.

During Anderson's stay in the Defense Department, he was cooperative and friendly with the Bureau and highly complimentary of the Director's ability and the efficiency of the FBI. SA John W. Fain, Resident Agent at Fort Worth, Texas, an acquaintance of Anderson, in March 1953, submitted a memorandum speaking very highly of Anderson.

1 - Mr. Nichols
 1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Daunt
 1 - Section tickler
 1 - yellow

JJD:ncb (6)

62-99017

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

10 JUN 5 1957

LADON

ROBERT BERNERD ANDERSON

Memo Roach to Belmont

RE: ROBERT BERNERD ANDERSON

Recently there have been frequent reports in the press that Anderson would succeed George Humphrey as Secretary of the Treasury sometime this summer. These reports have indicated that Anderson is presently getting his private affairs in order and last week he attended a closed meeting of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Expenditures with Secretary Humphrey. Treasury officials have advised our Bureau Liaison Representative that as far as they know these reports are accurate and that Anderson will succeed Humphrey about July 1.

ACTION:

For your information.

ADDENDUM:

The "Washington Evening Star" of May 29, 1957, reported that the President has announced the designation of Anderson as Secretary of Treasury and that Humphrey has resigned, resignation to be effective at ~~such~~ date as yet not disclosed but probably after Congress adjourns.

AB
JR

JRO

Sum

2.5

Top Treasury Post Will Go To Anderson

By Carroll Kilpatrick
Staff Reporter

High Administration sources yesterday confirmed reports that Robert B. Anderson, former Deputy Secretary of Defense, is scheduled to succeed George M. Humphrey as Secretary of the Treasury sometime this summer.

Humphrey is expected to succeed Ernest T. Weir as chairman of the board of the National Steel Corp. Humphrey is 37 years old; Anderson will be 47 next month.

Anderson is a Texas "Democrat for Eisenhower" who greatly impressed the President during his service as Secretary of the Navy from January, 1953, to March, 1954.

Promoted to Deputy

At that time, Anderson was promoted to Deputy Secretary of Defense, succeeding Roger M. Kyes, and served until August, 1955, when he resigned. It has been repeatedly rumored that he eventually would succeed Charles E. Wilson as Secretary of Defense.

Wilson also is expected to resign soon and be replaced by a younger person, but the President has now made it clear he wants Anderson as Secretary of the Treasury. Humphrey is said to approve the appointment.

Anderson is now living in New York as president of Ventures, Inc., a Canadian mining concern with world-wide interests. It was reported yesterday that he has sold his stock in the corporation preparatory to taking over the Treasury post. He could not be reached for comment.

The law does not require a Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of stock in corporations doing business with the Government, because, unlike the Secretary of the Defense, he does not place Government orders. The law does forbid a Treasury Secretary to own Government bonds.

Anderson was born in Houston, Tex., June 4, 1910. He is a graduate of Weatherford (Tex.) College and the University of Texas Law School. He has practiced law in Fort Worth, served in the State Legislature, as Assistant State Attorney General, and as a professor of law at the University of Texas. He is married and has two sons.

Was Estate Manager

When picked by President Eisenhower as his first Navy Secretary, Anderson was the \$60,000-a-year manager of the W. T. Waggoner estate, a \$800-million oil, cattle and farming enterprise in north central Texas, one of the largest operations of its kind in the world.

Anderson was highly regarded in the Administration as an able and effective worker, but he was not widely known. He was reported to be a vigorous supporter of a larger and more ambitious defense program than Secretaries Humphrey and Wilson were willing to back.

Humphrey has been one of the most powerful men in the Eisenhower Administration. It was said he is leaving because he believes a younger man should take over and because he had agreed in the first place to serve only two years. He has been Secretary of the Treasury since January 1953.



ROBERT B. ANDERSON
... to succeed Humphrey

Tolson ☒
Nichols ☒
Boardman ☒
Belmont ☒
Clegg ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
Nease ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

Boyd
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Wm
Captain
7/21-1

Wash. Post and Times Herald A2
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date MAY 8 1957

NOT RECORDED

JUN 5 1957

63 JUN 6 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH *RR*

DATE: August 2, 1957

FROM : MR. W. T. WHALEY *WTW*SUBJECT: ROBERT B. ANDERSON
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
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Belmont	_____
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Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
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Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

On August 1, 1957, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Personnel Security Officer, U. S. Department of the Treasury, called Liaison and stated that he would like to know if the Bureau had conducted an up-to-date investigation of Secretary Anderson and, if so, whether Treasury could be furnished reports.

A check was made with the Special Inquiry Section of the Investigative Division and it was learned that no request had been received from the White House or any other Government agency for an up-to-date investigation of Anderson. We investigated Anderson and submitted a complete report to the White House in 1953 when he was connected with the Secretary of Defense. He remained associated with the Secretary of Defense until approximately one year ago. Mr. Hughes was advised that we did not bring the previous investigation of Mr. Anderson up to date inasmuch as we received no request from the White House or any other Government agency. Hughes stated he did not think we had investigated, but he wanted to make sure and that he would probably contact the White House to determine the Secretary's security clearance.

ACTION:

For your information.

WTW:jlh *gk*
(4)

- 1 - Mr. Innes
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Whaley

RECORDED - 47

52 AUG 15 1957
*21P*62-99011-4
7 AUG 5 1957
*LIAISON*194-55562
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January 12, 1961

PERSONAL

Honorable Robert B. Anderson
The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington 25, D. C.

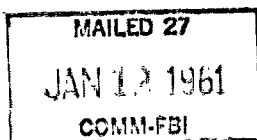
My dear Mr. Anderson:

As Secretary of the Treasury you served our Nation with distinction and ability and are certainly justified in taking great pride in your accomplishments. It is, therefore, a pleasure for me to add my congratulations to those you are receiving for a job well done. My associates and I want to particularly thank you for the excellent relationship which has existed between your department and the FBI. Your tenure of office was characterized by a friendly and cooperative association with this Bureau and we are truly appreciative.

Please accept our best wishes for continued success.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



JAN 17 2 19 PM '61
FBI
READING ROOM

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Mr. Anderson, and we have enjoyed cordial relations with him. Our last correspondence with him, outgoing dated 3-10-54, congratulated him on his nomination.

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W.C. Sullivan _____
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Ingram _____
Gandy _____

HHA:jka

(3)

63 JAN 19 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-99017-5

19 JAN 16 1961

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease *JMS*

DATE: August 5, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones *JMS*

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Clayton _____
 Tele. Room *11*
 Holloman *b6*
 Gandy *b7C*
 W. C. Sullivan

At 4:00 p. m. on August 4, 1958, SA Suttler met []
 [] of Secretary of the Treasury Robert Bernerd
 Anderson, and some of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. ^{Taylor} Dabney, []
 [] They were taken on a very special
 tour of the Bureau which included the Laboratory, the exhibit rooms and the
 basement range.

Each of the group seemed to appreciate the courtesies extended,
 and Mr. Dabney told Suttler he owned a ranch next to the ranch of Secretary
 Anderson and also mentioned that the Secretary's ranch was over 500, 000
 acres and was the second largest in the United States.

RECOMMENDATION:

None for information.

JMS
JMS

100-97017
 NOT RECORDED
 191 AUG 8 1958

~~20 AUG 8 1958~~

1 - Mr. Holloman

CRIME REC.

57 AUG 11 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 97017

From The Hall Syndicate;
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York
FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

7/9/58

INSIDE LABOR
THE VICTOR RIESEL COLUMN

(NOTE TO EDITOR: Victor Riesel is on his way to Europe to dig up and report new behind-the-scenes stories on this front. Today, while he is en route, his guest columnist is Secretary of the Treasury Anderson with an analysis of the nation's economic situation.)

By Robert B. Anderson
Secretary of The Treasury

Washington:- These are some postulates which I hold are basic to thinking about economic affairs in this great country of ours.

1. There is every reason to believe in the economic future of the United States.
2. A dynamic economy should encourage competition, but should seek to minimize fluctuations and dislocations.
3. During periods of adjustment, such as the present one, we should remember that no one has all the blame, but no one is blameless.
4. The continued operation of a free society presupposes a growing sense of responsibility on the part of all who participate commensurate with the growing complexity in our economic system.
5. The Employment Act of 1946 is a challenge and a demand for our best effort, but it cannot be regarded as a government guarantee of no fluctuations or of no unemployment in the absence of rigid controls.
6. Equally as important as jobs is the continuity of the job and the dollars earned in terms of real goods.
7. There is no single doctrine or economic theory that is the sine qua non of growth and development in this country.
8. Every effort to control the process of sustainable growth by a formula or a set of rules ignores the constant change that is a part of our development and minimizes judgment.
9. So long as we are free to make our own decisions, the most important single factor in our economic system is the continuity of confidence.

EX-138

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REC-96 167 JUL 14 1958

52 JUL 28 1958

--MORE--

7/9/58

10. My faith is strong -- I have confidence in the determination of our people to work and plan and accomplish. We are not headed for a prolonged recession, but for new horizons of progress.

In any period of economic adjustment, such as we have been experiencing this year, pressures are often great for broad programs of intervention by the Government. While we are all properly concerned with an early resumption of business growth, at the same time we must avoid taking imprudent steps which might undermine our future growth and prosperity potentials.

Each time that we examine a proposal, let us ask ourselves: Will a specific proposal increase business incentives? Will it add significantly to purchasing power? Will it foster the sort of confidence that encourages private expenditures? Will it do these things without seriously weakening the fiscal position of the Government? Is it the sort of activity a prudent government would engage in? These are questions of the greatest national significance.

We must take a hard look at the particular kind of economic mechanism we have built in this country. It is an economy that last year turned out more than \$430 billion of gross national product.

This accomplishment results primarily from the freedom of both producers and consumers to make their own decisions -- decisions on markets, decisions on new products, decisions on purchases, decisions on spending versus saving, decisions on what the course of the economy may be in the future.

It is these decisions -- the millions of them which are made every day -- which determine whether the wheels of our economy will turn at a faster or slower rate.

While the Government can be helpful in providing an economic climate encouraging to competitive enterprise, we must nevertheless recognize that Government action necessarily plays a secondary role in our kind of economic system.

As justification for confidence in our individualistic, private enterprise system, let's look at some of the growth factors that shape our economic future.

--MORE--

7/9/58

Our population has doubled in 50 years. It is expanding at a rate of 3 million persons per year. The number of American workers is increasing at a rate of nearly 1 million per year. Family income after taxes was at an all-time high in 1957 and continues high. With our production more than doubling every 20 years, millions of new workers will be needed to make, sell and distribute our goods.

There is around \$300 billion of savings held by individuals alone. The billions of dollars spent annually for research in industry will mean more products, more jobs and better living. During the last 12 years we have spent \$300 billion for new business plant and equipment needs, a figure which may easily be dwarfed by our expansion over the next 12 years.

Perhaps even more important than anything else, we have an economic system which gives the widest possible play to creative genius and technology.

The personal drives and basic forces which have made our American economy the greatest mechanism of production and distribution in the history of the world are still present -- strong and vital as ever. Keeping pace with them are the incalculable new opportunities for creative ingenuity which are being opened up constantly by modern science.

Under these conditions it would be unrealistic indeed to sell our American economy short for any protracted period.

(Distributed 1958 by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

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THESE DAYS:

Money Is the Key To Our Economy

By **GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY**

SECRETARY of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson said in an address recently:

"In our free enterprise system, the source of our economic power lies in the freedom of both producers and consumers to make their own decisions—decisions on markets, decisions on new products, decisions on purchases, decisions on spending versus saving, decisions on what the course of the economy may be in the future. It is these decisions—the millions of them which are made every day—which determine whether the wheels of our economy will turn at a faster or slower rate."

This is a very well written statement of the rights of the individual in the capitalist system, but it is not true in the United States or anywhere else in the year 1958.

In the first place, the income tax, not only the enormous share that it takes of each person's earnings but the brutal method of collection, reduces the individual's right of decision to a greater or lesser degree, depending upon his earnings and the nature of his business. Furthermore, the government's manipulation of the value of money and of prices by subsidies and supports and other gimmicks further reduces the individual's authority over his own earnings. Money is an exchange for services and goods and is a measure which, when constant, permits for planning. When the value of money becomes inconstant and prices fluctuate upward, a share of each individual's earnings disappears into nothingness.

The Secretary of the Treasury ought to explain what he means to do about that when he describes the rights of decision on the part of free men. Men are only fully free when no one is manipulating their earnings by destroying values. The head of a family is avoiding postponable expenditures at this moment because he feels that the market is outpriced and that prices must come down to a reasonable level. What is a reasonable level? It is a figure which the consumer can afford to pay without suspecting that he is being robbed.

**SOKOLSKY**

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Wash. Post and _____
Times Herald _____
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Wash. Star _____
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Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal- 26 _____
American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date APR 23 1958

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44 APR 24 1958

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1958

Professors and Peddlers

ECONOMICS ARE NOT HARD to understand. The professional economists and professors, who are usually small earners, have developed a jargon and systems which sound terrific; but the peddler of oranges knows that if he can sell an orange for more than it costs him plus his time and overhead, he earns a living; if he has to sell for less, he goes broke. This is the essence of the problem. Such a fellow also understands that if the customers are not working, they cannot buy the way they do when they are working. He also understands that people believe that they can get along without oranges but not without bread and that when in the United States, they sell their later model cars for older model cars, they are close to broke. Nobody needs to go to school to learn that much.

Therefore, when the President says, "Buy!" but that he will not cut taxes, he is speaking against a vast knowledge and experience. People do not buy because a President tells them to; they buy because the money jingles in their pockets and the prospects are clear. President Eisenhower has an advantage President Hoover did not have; there are enough Americans hereabout who remember 1929 and who recall that optimistic prognostications are not very helpful. Nothing helps but money in the pocket and the easiest way to get more of it there quickly is to cut the waste out of government and thereby to cut taxes and to get prices down by removing all artificial barriers to their coming down when they should come down.

Many great men do not like to use the word money; they think it is sordid, common, cheap. But it is the medium of exchange without which goods do not move and the sooner we get this single fact into the heads of our political leaders, the sooner we shall get out of our troubles. A banker recently told me that he did not believe this was a serious depression. I asked him when a depression is not serious for the man who is broke or who is afraid to spend because he hears his plant is closing down.

Life is made up of a series of simple facts and money is a very important fact.

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December 2, 1970

SC
Honorable Robert B. Anderson
Suite 2700A
One Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10020

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I was saddened to learn of your Mother's passing and want you to know you have my deepest sympathy. Words certainly are inadequate at a time like this, but I hope you will gain some comfort from knowing that your friends in the FBI share your sorrow.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

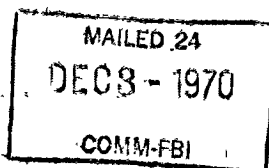
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NOTE: Mr. Anderson is on the Special Correspondents List.

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**Mrs. R. L. Anderson,
 Mother of Secretary**

CLEBURNE, Tex., Dec. 1
 (AP)—Mrs. Robert Lee Anderson, 83, mother of Robert B. Anderson, former Secretary of the Navy and Treasury Secretary, died Sunday in a Cleburne hospital.

A native of Burleson, she had lived in nearby Godley 53 years after moving there from Burleson.

Her husband, a long-time Johnson County farmer, died in 1959.

The Washington Post Times Herald **B-6**
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Daily World _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Examiner (Washington) _____

Date **12-2-70**

let to Robert B. Anderson
 12-2-70 omil (scL)
 HRA/mm

62-99017-6

ENCLOSURE

ROBERT B. ANDERSON
ONE ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	✓

December 7, 1970

Dear Mr. Hoover:

My family and I will always treasure your thoughtfulness and your kind note of the second on the occasion of my mother's passing.

This is one of the inevitable facts of life one is never quite prepared to accept.

Please assure my other friends in the FBI of my gratitude for their remembrance.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

Bob Anderson
Bob Anderson

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ST-104

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*No ack - reply to
Bulet 12/2/70
8/10*